

## WORLD'S RICHEST PEOPLE, OSAGE INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA, TO SHARE \$2,500,000 YEARLY AMONG 2,000

### Government Makes New Arrangement Between the Oil Operators and the Original Owners of the Land, Where Fortunes Spurt From the Earth.

Washington, July 21.—More good fortune has come to the Osage Indians, who are noted as the wealthiest people, per capita, in the world, and whose lands in Oklahoma are rich with oil, gas, and other minerals. Announcement was made yesterday at the Interior Department the Secretary Lane has approved oil lease proposals of at the recent auction sale, embracing lands belonging to this tribe, thereby concluding the transactions in connection with new oil and gas leases covering 600,000 acres of land that were included in the former so-called "Foster lease," which expired in March of this year.

By this new arrangement between the Indians and oil operators, the average annual income of more than 2,000 allotted Osages will be increased from between \$400 and \$700 per annum to something between \$900 and \$1,000 per annum. The per capita wealth of these Indians is estimated by the Indian Office at about \$30,000. The new leases are for a period of five years, but may run until the year 1961, provided oil and gas continue to be found in paying quantities.

The 600,000 acres of land involved was held under the "Foster lease" by about 150 sub-leases in areas ranging from 40 to 400,000 acres. Under this lease the tribe received one-eighth royalty on the oil produced. The land thus utilized embraced about one-half of the area of the Osage Reservation, the entire surface of which has been allotted to the members of the tribe in severalty. Under an act of Congress, however, all oil, gas, and other minerals in the land are reserved to the tribe until 1931, unless otherwise directed by Congress.

As the result of extended public hearings conducted by Secretary Lane with oil operators, sub-lessees, and all other interested parties, the making of thorough investigations by government agents, and conferences with the tribal council of the Indians, new oil leases have been granted to sublessees covering their former holdings, not exceeding 4,000 acres each, and aggregating about 180,000 acres, of which about 120,000 acres by quarter-section units is subject to a rental of \$1 per acre until drilled, leaving about \$60,000 acres of the old lease to be leased for oil in the future.

The Osages will receive under the new oil leases one-sixth royalty from wells producing less than 100 barrels per day and one-fifth royalty from wells producing 100 or more barrels daily; also a rental of \$1 per acre per year on each 140 acres of undeveloped land. Furthermore, as a result of the recent sales at public auction of about 15,000 acres of the producing lands formerly held by operators on which producing wells average less than five barrels of oil per day and 1,700 acres on which the wells average over 25 barrels per day on each 160 acre tract, there were realized cash bonuses aggregating about \$3,333,000, in addition to the stipulated royalties.

Former gas leases covering the same land embraced 600,000 acres. New gas leases cover about 900,000 acres. Under former gas leases, the tribes received \$100 per annum for each gas well service, which aggregated about \$12,000 annually. As a result of conferences between gas men and the secretary, the tribe will receive under new gas leases a minimum royalty of 2 cents per 1,000 cubic feet measured at or near the wells, which royalty, it is expected, will aggregate at least \$700,000 annually.

It is therefore estimated that the annual income to the Osage tribe under new oil and gas leases, based on the same production as during the past year, will aggregate at least \$2,500,000, in addition to the \$3,333,000 received in cash at recent sale, as against about \$800,000 heretofore received annually under the old lease.

### HOW ABOUT THE FAMILY FELINE IN THE SUMMER?

Although the family cat, because of her affectionate, home-loving instinct and an extermination of rats and mice has won and held her place in the home, next to the horse, she suffers more from ill-treatment than any other domestic animal. This ill-treatment occurs mostly when householders shut up the home for vacation, leaving the cat uncared for. Scores of these cases are daily brought to the attention of the Connecticut Humane Society.

Complaints from people all over the city are received at the local office of the society over the telephone. Owners of cats who comfort them, provide for them and care for them during the greater part of the year, go away from the city and leave the cat to run at large. Baggages of all sort and servants are taken away, but the poor cat, apparently loved by all at one time, is left behind to provide for himself or herself; left to become a nuisance to neighbors, to lounge in garbage cans, to menace health and destroy birds. The home is locked up and the cat is locked out.

There is hardly an excuse for this treatment. If the owner desires to leave the cat behind when he or she leaves the city for a vacation, it can be done humanely, by means provided by the society. If the owner cares for the cat and desires that it should be treated well during the family's absence, the society can direct the owner to a good boarding place where the cat can live for a "hot" sum. However, if the owner feels that he cannot provide for the cat, the society will provide humane means of destruction.

The society during the past month has received many calls from residents of the city who complain that neighbors next door have locked the cat out. The society endeavors to follow the cases up and often gets into some contention with the owner. In almost every case the owner professes ignorance of the condition of the cat.

Many people are ignorant of the fact that there is a law concerning this treatment an extract of which is as follows:

"Every person who deprives of necessary sustenance any animal or causes it to be done, or unnecessarily fails to provide it with proper food, drink, or protection from the weather, or who cruelly abuses it, or carries

it in an unnecessarily cruel manner, shall be fined not more than \$250, or imprisoned in jail not more than one year, or both."

Following is an extract from a leaflet recently printed by the society:

"Cats need at least two meals a day, and kittens four meals. Some milk or beaten egg is good, but not sufficient food. Chopped meat and cooked fish, without bones, mixed with bread or crackers, oatmeal, potatoes or other vegetables if they will eat them, and liver once a week, give change of diet.

"Cats like a comfortable bed in a dry warm place. Keep it clean. A galvanized iron pan of earth should be accessible. They also need fresh water to drink, but dislike baths. Use a damp sponge. Remove loose hair by brushing the fur.

"Good care prevents disease. Green grass or fresh catnip are healthful in summer. For fleas, use flowers of sulphur. If insect powder is used, do not allow the cat to lap it. A vaseline and sulphur ointment is good for skin disease and sweet oil for colds or as a laxative. In serious sickness, consult a veterinarian.

"Never abandon your cat when moving, or leave her uncared for during a vacation. The law forbids such cruelty. Homeless cats suffer from hunger and thirst. They are a nuisance to neighbors, a menace to health and destroy many birds.

"To feed a homeless cat is a hospitable deed, which deserves another—either adopt the cat, or have it humanely destroyed.

"Humane treatment of the family cat or dog is a good lesson to all members of the household."

### UNCLE SAM BUSY STUDYING GOATS

In connection with the effort to introduce the best methods of handling all classes of livestock on the national forests, a study of the goat industry has been inaugurated by officials in charge who say that in parts of the southwest large numbers of Angora goats are raised for their hair. In 1915 over 50,000 of the animals were grazed on national forests in six states.

The goats raised in the west feed mostly on brushy undergrowth, which they are said to like even better than the succulent grass found in the same region. On this account, the forest service officials say, that in many places the goats are really desirable, as they thin out the dense brush and allow grass to get started. In a number of instances, it is stated, new cattle range will thus be provided.

Many people think that the foresters have been opposed to letting goats range on the national forests, but officials say that this is not true. In some places, particularly in hardwood regions, goats damage young forest growth. In many of the coniferous forests of the west, however, the damage is slight if the range is not overstocked and the animals are properly handled. Often, it is said, they are of real benefit in keeping down inflammable brush and thus aiding in protecting forests from fire.

The goats are grazed in bands of 500 to 2,500, though the smaller herds are more common. Sheds are necessary during the kidding season, since the newly born kids are almost as helpless as babies and must be protected from the cold and wet. After they get to be six or eight weeks old it is "hard to kill them with a club," as one ranger put it.

When the kids are small they are not allowed to run with their mothers. Sometimes they are kept in a corral just high enough to prevent them from jumping out, but low enough to allow the nannies to jump in. Often each kid is tied out to a stake and the mother comes in during the day so the kid can have its dinner.

When grown the goats have considerably more agility and courage than sheep and fight off coyotes and other predatory animals.

Most of the goats are raised for their hair which brings from 20 to 50 a pound, according to fashion dictates that mohair and alpaca is or is not to be worn. The average cut of hair is said to be about 2 1/2 pounds per animal.

Unlike sheep, which can go long periods without water, the goats must have water frequently and their range has to be planned with this in mind. The herding, it is said, has been considered a lazy man's job. In the past the animals have been given little attention and some owners still follow the old plan. Under new methods which are being left, the herders must take more care with their flocks. The goats are not allowed to spend any one night in succession at any camp and are handled in such a way that all the range is used, but not overgrazed. Officials who are watching the experiments say that the approved methods will doubtless enable the owners to derive greater profits from their herds and make it possible to better the condition of the range.

### THE RED CRESCENT.

It was during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 that the Society of the Red Crescent came into existence in Turkey, and it has since played an important and meritorious role in the conflicts of the Ottoman Empire. The Geneva Convention which inspired the formation of the Red Cross Society made its appeal even to the hard heart of Abdul Hamid, and soon after his accession to the throne what Sultan gave his approval to a plan for launching a similar work in his empire. The name of Red Cross was naturally not acceptable to the followers of the Prophet, and the title Red Crescent was adopted. Although Abdul permitted the formation of the society, he gave it little official encouragement, and it languished until the overthrow of Abdul by the Young Turks. Since then it has been a very important humanitarian agency, both in the earlier Balkan and Italian wars and the present conflict, and the surgeons and nurses of the Red Crescent, like those of the Red Cross, have been the true servants of humanity, aiding friend and foe alike. In the present war large numbers of high-born Turkish women have thrown aside the veil and have joined the nursing costumes of the Red Crescent Society. The wives of nearly all the head officials of Turkey have left their harems to enter hospitals, the favorite spouse of the Sul-

# "Clean Profit" Sale

## AT THE END OF OUR FIRST SEASON IN BRIDGEPORT

### WE'VE taken inventory, our books have been balanced; and we find that every suit left in our store represents a clean, net profit on the season's business. We can be extraordinarily generous, therefore, in our clearance reductions.

The suits will be ranged according to sizes and side by side irrespective of their former prices. Whether they were originally \$35 or \$25—the price is now just the same

# \$17.50

Your taste may be conservative or favor the more noticeable, more "distinctive" models. We will show you both in our wide range of new Summer suits.

They are made of the newest shades and weaves and cut in eight different models—including the famous Pinch-Back.

Many hundreds of patterns to select from. Every style of cloth. Every popular model is shown when the sale starts.

As the sale proceeds of course the selection is smaller, so it is advisable to call early.

All suits, regardless of former prices, and without reservation.

# \$17.50

Some of these from our other stores and prices were formerly \$25.00, \$27.50, \$30.00 and \$35.00.

WE ALSO HAVE A FEW SUITS SELLING AT \$14.50.

These suits have sold at \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00, but at the present price of

# \$14.50

they are moving rapidly, and if you want to "get in" on a "soft snap", come early and get first choice.

We Have a Few Pair of

## WHITE FLANNEL TROUSERS

—AT—

# \$3.75

These are equal to any \$5 or \$6 trousers sold anywhere and invite comparison. Call or send for sample.

## "DOUBLE SERVICE" SUITS

Blue flannel coats and trousers (pinch-back or plain back) with a pair of white flannel outing trousers.

A combination for "sport" and business wear.

Making a coat and two pair of trousers at

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11 ARCADE—ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM MAIN STREET.

**Want Ads Cent a Word**

tan having set the example, and it is now quite the thing for the social leaders of Stamboul to toll in the military hospitals by thousands. The Turks are often cruel and indifferent to suffering, the army surgeons have won the respect and admiration of the foe by their skill and humanity. Seldom do they make any distinction between Turk or enemy, Christian or Jew, but they believe in the duty of the military hospitals by thousands. The Turks are often cruel and indifferent to suffering, the army surgeons have won the respect and admiration of the foe by their skill and humanity. Seldom do they make any distinction between Turk or enemy, Christian or Jew, but they believe in the duty of the military hospitals by thousands.

### Belgians Display Colors In Spite of the Teuton Ban

This is Independence Day in Belgium, the "fete nationale" of the brave little country which is now fighting for its existence, and it is safe to predict that there will be a widespread observance of the "glorious Twenty-first" in spite of the fact that the German governor has strictly forbidden all outward signs, symbols and manifestations of patriotism. "Verboden" has now been plastered all over Belgium, and among the hundreds of things which are forbidden, the display of the Belgian flag is attended by the severest penalties. In Brussels and other cities, however, the inhabitants have shown themselves fertile in expedients to evade the law laid down by their Prussian masters. Since it is "verboden" to flaunt the flag, the Belgians, men, women and children, bedeck themselves on fete days in garments of red, yellow and black, the national colors. Sometimes this garb assumes amazing and amusing forms, as when the young men wear beneath their black coat a waistcoat of brilliant yellow, and complete the costume with trousers of flaming red. The ladies have shown even greater originality in combining the national colors in their

costumes. The Germans have sought to put a stop to this covert defiance of their authority by attempting to "verboden" in Belgium, the people have adopted amusing devices for displaying their sympathy. Thus, when Italy joined the Allies, the popular enthusiasm found outward expression in sprigs of macarooni worn in buttonholes!

### YOUNG CY YOUNG IS FORTY

Young Cy Young, who at one time enjoyed a certain celebrity in the National and American leagues, although of late years an inmate of the American Association, was born at Columbia Falls, Maine, on July 21, 1876. A little close figuring convicts Young Cy of having attained today the venerable age of forty, but he insists that the youthful suggestions of his name are still applicable. Young won twenty games for Milwaukee last year, losing eighteen, while the previous annum he hung up the same number of victories against sixteen defeats. This season Cy has been having his troubles, along with the rest of the Brewers.

Young started life as Irving M., but he started his baseball career at a period when any twirler who had Young for a rear name automatically became "Cy", just as any player named O'Neill had "Tip" wished on him for a nickname. Young got his professional start in 1904 with the Concord club and the next year landed with the Boston Nationals. He remained in the Boston City until 1908, when he was turned over to the Pilgrims. In 1909 he landed in Minneapolis with the White Sox, with whom he rounded out his career under the big top.

Flight Lieutenant Douglas Whittier, a Canadian, was accidentally killed while "looping the loop" in a Thonet machine at Bordeaux.